

U. S. SOON TO PAY CUBA'S BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Shipment of \$3,000,000 Will Be Made to Havana to Reimburse the Long-Suffering Fighters.

Regular Army Paymasters Will Go Along to Superintend the Handing Out of the Money.

Every Officer and Man Who Served Before the Armistice Was Arranged Will Receive \$100 in Cash.

WASHINGTON.

March 7.—An order will be shortly issued from the War Department providing for the distribution of three million dollars to the Cuban soldiers. It will lay down the principles that this money is to be considered merely as an advance on the part of the United States, which must be repaid out of the revenues of the island of Cuba, and that none of it shall be paid over until the Cuban soldiers lay down their arms and are willing to return to peaceful pursuits.

Under these conditions the United States will pay \$100 to every officer and man of the Cuban army that enlisted and served in the cause of Cuba's freedom prior to the declaration of an armistice between the United States and Spain, when the peace protocol was signed. The United States is willing to assist the patriots who helped to make Cuba free, but is not willing to pay out money to the men who have enlisted for the sake of gain in the Cuban army after peace has been restored.

The details for the payment of the money have been left to General Brooke, but regular army paymasters will be sent to superintend the distribution of the money, and every man who receives his share will be required to sign a receipt. It is not definitely known in Washington just how many soldiers there are to be paid off under these conditions, but it is believed to be about 30,000.

The warrant for the payment of the money was made out at the Treasury today and sent over to the army authorities in New York. They will draw the money in coin from the Sub-Treasury. It is the intention to pay each Cuban in coin, so that he may realize that he is getting actual money for his services. Fifty dollars of the amount is to be paid in gold to each one, \$25 in silver dollars and the other \$25 in halves and quarters. The money will probably be packed in small bags, so that the distribution may be made easier and that each individual may carry his share away readily.

Treasury officials say the \$3,000,000 to be paid the Cubans will be made up of \$1,500,000 in five dollar gold pieces, \$1,500,000 in silver dollars, \$50,000 in fifty cent pieces, \$50,000 in quarters, \$5,000 in dimes and \$5,000 in nickels. This allotment of the various sums is in accordance with the wishes of the Cubans themselves.

The details of the shipment are being carefully guarded by the department. The money probably will be put aboard one of the regular army transports and be accompanied by a strong guard of regular soldiers. The date of sailing will not be generally known.

BJORNSSON'S NEW PLAY IS A POLITICAL SATIRE.

"Paul Lange and Tora Parsberg" Has Made Both a Financial and Artistic Success.

Munich, March 7.—The new drama of Bjornstjerne Bjornson, "Paul Lange and Tora Parsberg," which was presented at the Residenz Theatre this week, is drawing crowded houses and enthusiastic criticism.

The Norwegian playwright has outdone himself in this latest effort. The play, if studied between the lines, points to some sensational scandals in the life of one of the former ministers of Scandinavia. Tora Parsberg represents a character of the middle of this century, who exercised in her Christiania salon an unwelcome influence on the politics of the country. Her intrigues caused the downfall of noble men and women.

It almost looks as if the author had a personal wrong to right, judging from the bitter sarcasm of the dialogue.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE RETURNS FROM WINDSOR.

Greatly Pleased with His Reception—He Visits the Royal Mausoleum and Calls on the Duke of York.

London, March 7.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, returned from Windsor at noon today after having been presented formally to Queen Victoria and having passed the night at the Castle.

While the Ambassador declines to give details of the ceremony or to discuss his visit to the Queen, he says he was greatly gratified at the cordiality and graciousness of his reception. He also says he carried no special autograph letter from President McKinley to Her Majesty other than the usual letter of credence.

By special invitation of the Queen, Mr. and Mrs. Choate visited the royal mansion at Frogmore this morning, and this afternoon they called upon the Duke and Duchess of York.

Dyen Wants to Be British.

Victoria, March 7.—A petition addressed to the British High Commissioners has been circulated and largely signed in the town of Dyen, Alaska, asking that the Commissioners accept the town from the Americans, as proposed in a dispatch from Washington some time ago, and make it a British port. The idea is to get the trade of the Klondike and Atlin districts, which are British territory.

King Oscar on a Health Quest.

Christiania, March 7.—King Oscar, accompanied by the Queen, has started for a tour of Southern France.

His Majesty will visit Paris, and after passing four or five weeks in Biarritz, where he hopes to recuperate his health, he will return to Stockholm.

Young Lee Transferred.

Havana, March 7.—Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee has been transferred from his father's staff to the First Cavalry. The North Atlantic Squadron is expected to sail from here on Wednesday. It is doubtful whether it will stop at other Cuban ports.

SHARP FIGHTING WITH TREACHEROUS FILIPINOS CONTINUES INCESSANTLY ALL AROUND MANILA.

Our Troops, Enraged by the Guerilla Warfare, Dashed Out of the Intrenchments and Cleared the Country Miles Ahead—Vain Attempt to Shoot Down Officers Lured Out by a Flag of Truce—Numerous Casualties.

MANILA.

March 7.—A detachment of General Hale's and General Wheaton's brigades was engaged for two hours this morning clearing the country in front of their lines on both sides of the river, the enemy concentrating with the apparent purpose of cutting off the garrison at the water works.

The rebels bolted at the first sign of the advance, but they separated into small bodies whenever the covert afforded opportunities and kept up a running fire. By a series of rapid advances, followed by flank movements, the enemy was completely routed as far out as Guadalupe on the right and almost to Marikina on the left.

The casualties reported are Captain O'Brien, of Company F, First Wyoming Volunteers, and two men slightly wounded. The rebel loss was heavy.

Clearing Out the Rebels.
This afternoon General Hale's brigade continued the work of driving out the rebels from the country between the reservoir and the water works, a distance of about three miles. The country is now clear on the left of the

river, but the enemy is still in front of General Wheaton's line.

Near San Pedro Macati they have been actively attempting to make the positions of the Sixth Artillery on the hills untenable, their sharpshooters keeping up a constant fire all day.

Private Lovejoy, Company C, Washington Volunteers, was killed by a stray bullet. Major Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, Private Young, Company M, Twentieth Infantry, Private Curran, Company H, Twentieth Infantry, and Private Sparks, Company I, First Wyoming Volunteers, were wounded today.

Fired on Flag of Truce.
This morning the enemy in front of General Owenshine's line sent out a flag of truce, but retired when Lieutenant Koehler, with two men, advanced to meet it. This afternoon they again showed a white flag, and a general, with two officers and an interpreter, advanced. When the Americans were within about two hundred yards of the rebel party the latter dragged rifles from behind their backs and opened fire upon them, but fortunately without effect.

Hawthorne's battery fired two shells, killing several of the enemy.

Guns Get to Work.
At daylight this morning the enemy were discovered trying to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro, and the Sixth Artillery promptly shelled the rebel battery. Temporarily stopping work, the enemy poured a fusillade of musketry across the river, but a gunboat moved up and cleared the banks of the stream with rapid-fire guns.

Post offices have been established at Negros, Cebu and Iloilo, and the clerks left yesterday for their respective posts by the steamer Espana.

Protecting the Germans.
In accordance with instructions to the land and naval forces a general order was issued to-day directing the United States troops to give particular attention to the specific duty of furnishing full protection to the lives and property of all German, Austrian, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese residents, and with the co-operation of the resident German Consul to give aid and assistance wherever necessary.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 84 degrees Fahrenheit, but the heat is intense, especially on the lines, where twenty-five men were temporarily prostrated during the day.

FILIPINOS WILL NOT FIGHT MUCH LONGER.
Lieutenant-Commander Corwin P. Rees, who was executive officer of Admiral Dewey's flagship, Olympia, and who is now in New York on leave, visiting at the home of his brother-in-law, George B. Merrill, at No. 60 West Seventy-sixth street, was asked last night to express an opinion on the present military and naval condition in the Philippines.

"I believe," said he, "that the insurgents cannot maintain their insurrection more than a few weeks or months at the longest. I say this not alone because of the cable reports of continuous American victories, but upon my personal observation and knowledge of the Filipino character, developed as it has been by contact with the Spaniards."

"For years the ignorant natives of those islands have been led to believe that war is a sort of easy pastime.

With the Spaniards they would engage in what was on both sides a mere opera bouffe conflict. Then Filipinos and Spaniards would gather in the cafes of Manila and other cities, smoke their cigarettes and chatter vaingloriously of their signal victories."

"Once let the Filipinos realize the force and horror of modern warfare and panic will disrupt and absolutely overthrow their miserable cabal. They have not yet grasped the fact that war with the United States means inevitable defeat for them."

"Aguinaldo and others of the more intelligent natives know that sooner or later they must surrender, but they are holding out with the hope of enriching themselves at the expense of our Government. I know Aguinaldo. He is a man who would willingly sell out the Filipino cause if the United States would pay him well for the betrayal."

"He once sold out to Spain, sacrificing the cause of his followers for the sum of \$400,000. But he was not true even to the people to whom he had sold himself, for after getting the money he trumped up an ostensible grievance and succeeded in leading his native dupes once again against the Spanish authorities."

FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN BURY THE HATCHET.

A Satisfactory Settlement at Last Arranged Over the Long-Standing Dispute in Africa.

Frontier Lines Marked Out, and France Is to Have a Commercial Outlet on the Nile.

M. Paul Cambon, Ambassador to London, Makes a Conciliatory Speech on the Improved Relations.

PARIS.

March 7.—The following semi-official note was issued this evening:

"A satisfactory settlement between France and Great Britain of the questions arising out of the Fashoda incident may be expected within a fortnight. The delimitation of the respective territories has so far advanced that the starting points and general direction of the frontier have already been arranged, and Great Britain has admitted that France is entitled to a commercial outlet on the Nile."

London, March 7.—M. Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain, was the principal guest this evening at the banquet of the London Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to a toast the French Ambassador said that peace and war no longer rested with government, but with the people. He noted with great pleasure the determination of the promoters of commerce in Great Britain and France to augment the cordiality of the relations between the two nations and to foster "that real spirit of conciliation by which all differences can be readily settled."

These utterances of M. Cambon are particularly notable as reflecting the improvement in the relations between London and Paris.

No Apologies for Muscat.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, the Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, answering a question put by Sir Charles Dike in the House of Commons to-day, gave a different complexion to the Muscat incident than the version which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, furnished to the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

Mr. Broderick said that by the original concession, secretly obtained in March, 1898, France secured land upon which she would have been at liberty to hoist her flag and build fortifications. Immediately after the proceedings became known, Great Britain declared them to be contrary to the treaty of 1862, and the Sultan was required to cancel the local law which was annulled. The under secretary added:

More Talk of Rights.

"We have not expressed disapproval of the action of the British agent, who acted under instructions, and Lord Salisbury informed the French Ambassador on several occasions that he considered the British contention absolutely right and that it was impossible to recede therefrom. M. Delcasse's statement omitted to mention that he stated to the British Ambassador (Sir Edmund J. Monson) a few days ago that he had heard nothing whatever of any French acquisition of land on the littoral of Muscat, therefore the French agent must have exceeded his instructions."

"We hold that the action of the British agent in threatening a bombardment of Muscat was absolutely right. By the convention of 1862 there is nothing to prohibit France from having a coal store at Muscat, provided there is no concession of territory, and it is understood that France will avail herself of this power, subject to those limitations."

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, answering a question on the subject of the Muscat incident, declared the facts were that the British Resident summoned the Sultan to withdraw a concession to France of a coal depot on a creek near Muscat. The Sultan, thereupon asked France to return the deed of the concession, and France refused. The Sultan then cancelled the concession. Great Britain, however, did not admit the French right to the coal depot and expressed deep regret at the incident. France thus obtained prompt and complete satisfaction and the incident was considered closed.

TOULON CATASTROPHE WAS PROBABLY A CRIME.

Minister of Marine Says It Could Not Have Been Caused by Negligence.

Paris, March 7.—The deaths resulting from the Toulon explosion of Sunday morning number fifty-four, and 130 persons were injured. The reports that the catastrophe was the result of a crime are renewed.

The Petit Journal asserts that a fuse five feet long has been found in the ruins of the magazine.

M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, in the course of an interview with a representative of the Gaulois, said that none of the theories advanced was admissible.

"Imprudence on the part of the personnel," he added, "was impossible, as the explosions occurred several hours after the gates had been closed. The heating, very too, is unusual, as the temperature of the buildings was always low and the air dry."

The funeral of the victims took place to-day at Toulon and was attended by enormous crowds of people, the funeral procession extending two kilometers. Twelve cars carried the fifty-five coffins. The Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, and many Government and local officials followed the bodies to the cemetery.

OUR FIGHTING MULTITUDE.

Berlin, March 7.—In an article on the coming disarmament conference in The Hague, the Kleine Zeitung computes that should all the armies of the civilized world discard their uniforms no fewer than 5,250,000 men would have to go to work.

The writer also indulges in the following series of startling conjectures:
The total population of the earth, to take one example, is only thirty-two times as large as the total of its soldier population. If every soldier in the world were to shoot thirty-two men, nobody would be left upon the earth who was not a soldier.

Queen of the Belgians Recovering.

Brussels, March 7.—Queen Marie Henriette, who is suffering from bronchopneumonia, passed a good night and her condition this morning shows marked improvement.

UNITED STATES NOT IN THE GRAB.

European Powers Will Not Be Molested in the Partition of China.

WILL PROTECT OUR TRADE

So Long as It Does Not Suffer No Protest Will Be Made Against Foreign Inroads.

WASHINGTON.

March 7.—In discussing the pending partition of China, a Cabinet officer to-day stated the position of the United States Government in the matter.

"The United States Government," said he, "entertains no idea of participating in the grab for territory of which China is the present object among the European powers. We have expanded enough for the present, and we must be content with endeavoring to digest what we have already bitten off in the Philippines."

"The only thing that can induce the United States to take a hand in the Chinese situation is the possibility that American trade interests may be made to suffer through the encroachments of some of the foreign powers."

"The United States has considerable interests in the Gulf of Pechili, amounting to at least fifteen millions a year, most of which is the commerce of New York merchants. It is there that we are most likely to meet trouble and run against Russia."

"If American commerce is threatened by undue restrictions or in any other way, either in Pechili or at Shanghai, where we also have interests, the United States Government will protest. If protests are of no avail, we have ships there or in the neighborhood which will protect those interests. So long as our trade is not put in jeopardy, the United States will take no hand in the threatened partition of China."

The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, expresses himself as highly gratified at the definite determination of the United States to keep hands off China.

"I am sure the Chinese Government and people will not fail to observe this strong evidence of good will," said Mr. Wu to-day.

"It is not only another bond between the two countries, but it has a special significance just now. While the Old World powers seemed moved by a spirit of rapacity, the United States takes that lofty position of equity, justice and humanity which has characterized her dealings with other international questions of late, and which is a model for all nations to follow."

LOUBET SAID TO BE WORTH 600,000 FRANCS.
The New President of France Is Not a Millionaire, but Is Quite Comfortably Off.

Paris, March 7.—Since the assumption of power by M. Loubet, the Paris press is, of course, thoroughly inquiring into the antecedents of the new President. One of the questions discussed is, How rich is M. Loubet?

While some assert that M. Loubet is a millionaire, there are others who say that he has only a comfortable income. However, the composite opinion is that he is rich. His wife, nee Picard, the daughter of a wealthy iron and steel manufacturer, has a dowry of 100,000 francs. He added to this fully as large a sum himself.

Thirty years have elapsed since the marriage, part of which has been spent in the most remunerative offices in Montellier, the President's native district. There is no doubt that the 200,000 francs which he has since then in Montellier. M. Loubet owns a number of large estates, and he is reported to be quite a heavy speculator on the Bourse.

THE PHILADELPHIA IS PROBABLY AT SAMOA.

She Sailed from Honolulu February 22, and Should Have Made the Trip in Twelve Days.

Washington, March 7.—A cablegram received at the Navy Department to-day relative to the Philadelphia, which was placed under orders to proceed to Samoa after the outbreak of the recent trouble there, says she sailed from Honolulu February 22 for Samoa.

It is about 2,500 miles across the ocean from Hawaii and it is expected that the Philadelphia is already at Samoa. She probably made the distance in twelve days.

Expect Peace Treaty Ratified Nov.

Washington, March 7.—Although no information on that point has yet reached Washington, the authorities are confident that the new Spanish Cabinet will secure the ratification of the Peace Treaty.



The Princess Chimay, Who Will Now Marry Rigo.

PRINCESS CHIMAY, SPANISH SPY IS WILL MARRY RIGO. NOW A PAUPER.

The Gypsy Musician's Wife Burglars Reduce Lieutenant Has Obtained a Divorce from Him. Sobral to Penury by Plundering His Rooms.

Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

LONDON.

March 7.—It is announced from Vienna that the wife of Rigo, the gypsy musician, who eloped with Princess Chimay, has been granted a decree of divorce.

Rigo and the ex-Princess are now in Cairo, appearing in the Grand Cafe Chantant.

The Journal telegraphed her to-day, asking whether Rigo now being free she would marry him. The following answer was received:

"Yes; I will, to legitimize our child."
"PRINCESS CHIMAY."

COMING DOWNFALL OF A PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

The Hero of the Famous Order to Shoot Into Crowds on a Shaky Seat.

Berlin, March 7.—Semi-official organs announce that the downfall of Baron von Recke, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, is imminent.

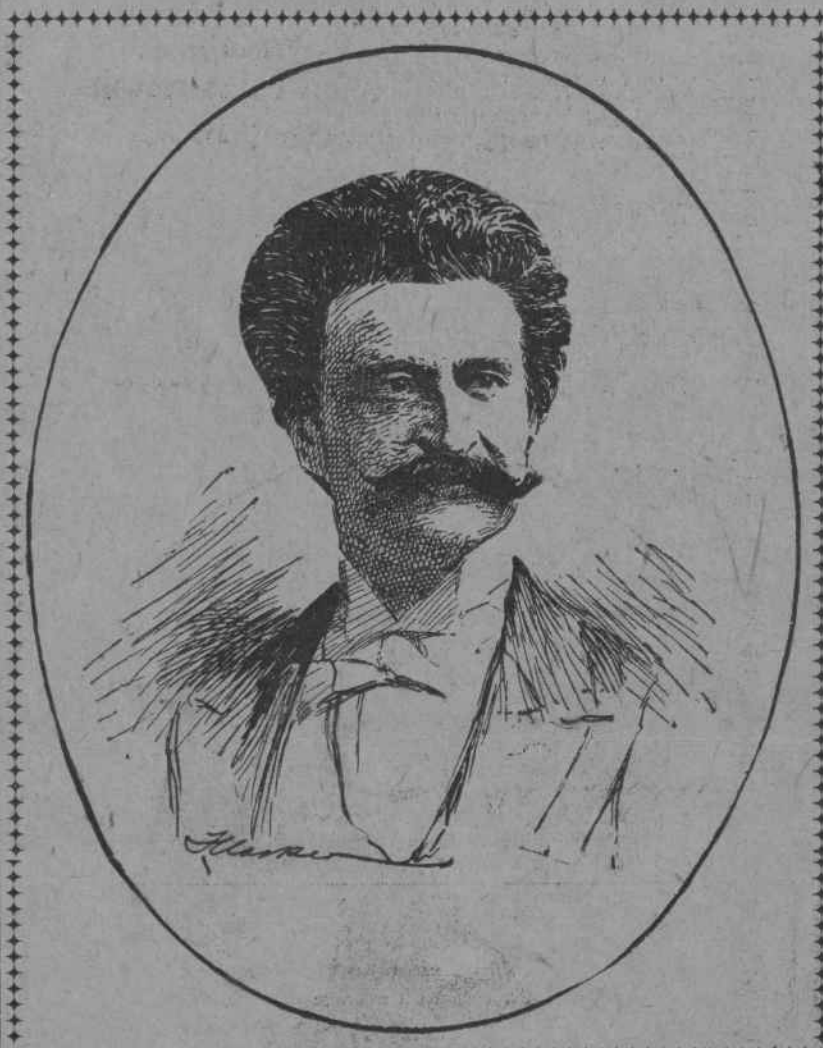
The Police Minister, as he is nicknamed, has made numerous enemies of late on account of his vigorous orders against public meetings, which he is pleased to call anarchic gatherings.

One of his most unpopular orders, issued not long since, was his famous "shooting order," which instructed the military and the police, in the event of an emeute on the streets, to use their weapons "seriously, the sharp edges in their sabres and the bullets in their rifles." He improved on this by asserting that the exercise of the utmost severity in these cases was the most humane way of dealing with them.

In the Prussian Diet he has stated, in reply to his critics, that he did not intend the military should shoot high.

The End of the Town.

It's a quiet Sunday at home nowadays looking for the maxim among the Sunday Journal "Want" ads. It's simple, entertaining and profitable. Every one in the family can participate. Try for the \$200 in prizes next Sunday.



Johann Strauss, Waltz King, Who Is Very Ill.

A FAMOUS WALTZ KING IS VERY ILL.

Johann Strauss Stricken with Influenza at His Home in Vienna.

VIENNA.

March 7.—The eminent composer Johann Strauss, head of the great dynasty of waltz kings, is seriously ill.

Herr Strauss is a victim of influenza, and the physicians say that his condition is extremely critical.

The composer of the "Gypsy Baron," the "Beautiful Blue Danube," and numerous waltz melodies which have delighted music lovers all over the world, was born in Vienna in 1825.

His father, Johann Strauss, Sr., was born in 1804 and died in 1849. Yet in his forty-five years of life he earned world-wide celebrity as a composer of dance music, and many of his pieces are still heard once in a while in the ballroom.

His son was not to become a musician, despite the fact that his father had been lionized by the sovereigns of Europe. He was sent to the gymnasium, and from there was put through a course in the Vienna Polytechnic Institute. It was through the connivance of his mother that the young man, who was at heart an artist, was enabled to thwart his father's will.

When the elder Johann read his son's first waltz he changed his mind completely. At the age of nineteen Johann made his debut as an orchestra conductor, selecting his father's "Lorelei" and a composition of his own. Not long since he celebrated the golden jubilee of his musical career.

WONT TOUCH GALLOWS.

Superstition Scares All Carpenters in a Canadian County.

Montreal, March 7.—The gallows on which Cordelia Poirer and her paramour, Sam Parslow, will be executed for the murder of the former's husband were shipped from here to St. Sebastienne to-day.

Two carpenters had to go along from Montreal jail because not a man could be found in the entire county of Two Mountains who would touch the thing. Two years ago two brothers named Narbonne assisted in building a scaffold for an execution in that county and they have been outcasts ever since.

GERMANY'S ADMIRAL SUDDENLY RETIRES.

Kaiser Considered Him Responsible for Not Instructing Admiral Dietrichs Better.

Special Cable to the Journal
(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Berlin, March 7.—Admiral von Knorr, Commander-in-Chief of the German navy, has resigned.

His resignation was announced and accepted to-day and the Admiral placed on the retired list.

Although it was unofficially reported last autumn that the Admiral intended retiring soon, there is much comment on the event. It is said that the Admiral did not intend retiring quite yet, but that the Kaiser considered him partly responsible for not giving more explicit instructions to Admiral Dietrichs concerning treatment of Americans in the Philippines. This probably hastened his retirement.

DETROIT LEAVES FOR BLUEFIELDS IN A HURRY.

Cruiser Ordered to Return to the Troubled District, and Starts with Unfilled Bunkers.

Colon, Colombia, March 7.—The United States gunboat Margatta arrived here from Bluefields late yesterday, bringing news that all was quiet there up to three days ago. But there were rumors of further political troubles in the interior.

The United States cruiser Detroit has just received orders to return to Bluefields forthwith. She will leave to-day, although she has not finished coaling.

News just received from Bogota del Toro confirms the reported arrival there of General Reyes, the head of the recently collapsed revolution at 7 o'clock. The General reached there on March 4 on board the schooner Buenaventura.

HAGENBECK PLANS A JUNGLE FOR BEASTS.

For Winter Quarters He Has Laid Out a Tract of Hill, Valley, Lake and Woods.

Hamburg, March 7.—The great wild animal dealer and trainer, Carl Hagenbeck, has bought in Stellingen for his zoological winter quarters an immense tract of land, which is to be transformed into a regular paradise for his captive beasts. He will call it a zoological park, and it will be ready for opening about Easter, 1900.

The park will contain hills, valleys, two large bodies of water, one lake of salt water and one lake of fresh water, thick natural forests and artificial jungles. Visitors, however, will be perfectly safe from attacks by the animals, as each division will be safely fenced in.